

RANDFONTEIN LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



CASH MANAGEMENT & INVESTMENT POLICY

2016/2017

TABLE OF CONTENT

- 1. Purpose of the policy**
- 2. Legal requirements**
- 3. Definitions**
- 4. Delegations of Powers**
- 5. Cash Management Policy**
 - 5.1 Duties of the Chief Financial Officer**
 - 5.2 Debtor collections**
 - 5.3 Payment to Creditors**
 - 5.4 Receipt of money over the counter**
 - 5.5 Debt**
- 6. Investment Policy**
 - 6.1 Cash Flow Estimates**
 - 6.2 Permitted Investments**
 - 6.3 Denominations for Investments**
 - 6.4 General Investment Practice iro investments**
 - 6.5 General investment practice iro long-term investments**
 - 6.6 General Investment Practice iro Investments paragraph 6.2.1**
 - 6.7 Investment Principles and Ethics**
 - 6.8 Control over investments**
- 7. Implementation of this policy**

Preamble

- (a) **Whereas** the Randfontein Municipal Council serves as a trustee of public funds has an obligation to ensure that cash resources are managed as effectively as possible.
- (b) **Whereas** the Randfontein Municipal Council has a responsibility to invest public funds with great care and is accountable to the community in this regard.
- (c) **Whereas** the Randfontein Municipal Council must have in place an effective Cash Management System and Investment Policy that should be aimed at gaining the highest possible return without undue risk during those periods when surplus cash is not needed.
- (c) **Whereas** the Randfontein Municipal Council must ensure that its Cash Management and Investment Policy complies with Legislation at all times. Where this Policy is contrary to legislation, Legislation will override this Policy. It is an explicit responsibility of the Municipal Manager to bring such conflicts to the attention of the Council immediately he or she is aware of such conflicts and to propose changes to this Policy to eliminate such conflict.
- (d) **Therefore** the Randfontein Municipal Council approves this Cash Management and Investment Policy.

1. PURPOSE OF THE POLICY

The purpose of this Policy is:

- 1.1 to ensure that an effective cash management plan is established and adhered to at all times by the Randfontein Local Municipality; and
- 1.2 to establish prudent investment procedures, which are consistently applied; and
- 1.3 to ensure that the investment of surplus funds forms part of the financial system of the Randfontein Local Municipality

2. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- 2.1 The Randfontein Local Municipal Council is required, in terms of section 13(2) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No.56 of 2003) to establish an Investment Policy that would regulate the investment activities in the Municipality.
- 2.2 The established Investment Policy must be in compliance with the Municipal Investment Regulations issued by the National Treasury and applicable as from 1 April 2005 and any further regulation made by the Minister of Finance in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003).

3. DEFINITIONS

- 3.1 “**Act**”: means the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003).
- 3.2 “**investee**”: means an institution with which **an** investment is placed, or its agent.
- 3.3 “**investment manager**” means a natural person or legal entity that is a portfolio manager registered in terms of the Financial Markets Control Act, 1989 (Act No. 55 of 1989), and Stock Exchanges Control Act, 1985 (Act No. 1 of 1985), contracted by a municipality or municipal entity to -;
 - (a) advise it on investments;
 - (b) manage investments on its behalf; oradvise it on investments and manage investments on its behalf
- 3.4 “**trust money**”: means money held in trust on **behalf** of **third** parties in a trust contemplated in terms of section 12 of the **Act**.

4. DELEGATION OF POWERS

- 4.1 According to Chapter 8, section 60 of the Municipal Finance Manager Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003), the Municipal Manager is the Accounting Officer of the Municipality. However he/she may delegate certain duties to the Chief Financial Officer who would be accountable to him/her.
- 4.2 The Municipal Manager is ultimately responsible for the management and investment of funds, and should ensure that decisions in relation to those activities are made in the best interests of the Municipality. Investment decisions should be done independently of individual councilors, agents or any financial institutions.
- 4.3 This Policy should be applied with due observance of the Municipality's policy with regard to delegated powers. All delegations in terms of this Policy document should be recorded in writing.
- 4.4 Council may at its discretion employ the use of specialist advisors to provide advice on investments from time to time. Specialist advisors are not entitled to commission.
- 4.5 Furthermore, specialist advisors may not directly invest funds on behalf of the municipality.
- 4.6 All investments must be made by the Chief Finance Officer to whom responsibility to make, manage and control investments has been delegated.

5. CASH MANAGEMENT POLICY

5.1 Duties of the Chief Financial Officer

- 5.1.1 Adequate and effective cash management is one of the main functions of the Municipal Manager.
- 5.1.2 The function of ensuring that there is effective cash management by establishing systems, procedure, processes and training is delegated to the Chief Financial Officer at the Randfontein Local Municipality. Sound cash management includes the following:
 - (a) Collecting revenue when it is due and banking it promptly;
 - (b) Making payments, including transfers to other levels of government and non-government entities, no earlier than necessary, with due regard for efficient, effective and economical programme delivery and the government's normal terms for accounts payment;
 - (c) Avoiding pre-payments for goods and services (i.e. payments in advance of the receipt of goods or services), unless required by the contractual arrangements with the supplier,
 - (d) Accepting discounts to effect early payment only when the payment has been included in the monthly cash flow estimates;

- (e) Pursuing debtors with appropriate sensitivity and rigor to ensure that amounts receivable by the Municipality are collected and banked promptly;
- (f) Accurately forecasting the institution's cash flow requirements
- (g) Timing the inflow and outflow of cash;
- (h) Recognizing the time value of money, i.e. economically, efficiently, and effectively managing cash; and
- (i) Taking any other action that avoids locking up money unnecessarily and inefficiently, such as managing inventories to the minimum level necessary for efficient and effective programme delivery, and selling surplus or under utilized assets.

5.2 Debtor Collections

- 5.2.1 All monies due to the Municipality must be collected as soon as possible and banked on a daily basis. Cash left in the safe can pose a security risk, could necessitate additional insurance coverage and does not earn any interest.
- 5.2.2 Special deposits should be arranged for larger amounts to make sure that these are banked on the same day they are received.
- 5.2.3 All monies due to the Municipality must be correctly reflected in the debtor system. The following control measures are necessary:
 - (a) A well managed debtor and banking control system will ensure that funds owed to the Municipality are received and banked.
 - (b) A review of debt collection performance by comparing the debtors outstanding in relation to total turnover, and comparing this to previous financial years.
- 5.2.4 All monies collected by the Municipality must be banked in the bank account of the Municipality.
- 5.2.5 Monies collected by some other agency on behalf of the Municipality shall be paid over to the Municipality or deposited in the bank account of the Municipality as per the terms of the contract between the Municipality and the other party in a manner prescribed by the Municipal Manager.

5.3 Payment to Creditors

- 5.3.1 To reduce bank costs with regard to cheque payments it is essential to limit the payment of creditors to one payment per creditor per month if possible and to make use of electronic transfer facilities, subject to strict control measures.
- 5.3.2 The Chief Financial Officer shall not ordinarily process payments for accounts received, more than once each calendar week, such processing to take place on or about the mid-point of the week. Wherever possible, payments shall be effected by means of electronic transfers rather than by cheques.
- 5.3.3 When considering the timing of payments to creditors, proper consideration must be given to the condition of credit\ terms of payment offered.
 - (a) In cases where a cash discount is offered for early settlement, the discount, if the relevant time scale is taken into account, will in most cases be more than any investment return from temporarily investing the funds. If discounts are therefore offered for early settlement, they should be assessed and utilized if beneficial.
- 5.3.4 In addition, the normal conditions of credit\terms of payment offered by suppliers should be considered and utilized by timing payment so that they are received by the creditor on the due date.
- 5.3.5 In the case of small, micro and medium enterprises, where such a policy may cause;

financial hardship to the contractor, payment may be effected at the conclusion of the month during which the service is rendered or within fourteen days of the date of such service being rendered, whichever is the later. Any such early payment shall be approved by the Chief Financial Officer before any payment is made.
- 5.3.6 Special payments to creditors shall only be made with the express approval of the Chief Financial Officer, who shall be satisfied that there are compelling reasons for making such payments prior to the normal processing.
- 5.3.7 Notwithstanding the foregoing policy directives, the Chief Financial Officer shall make full use of any extended terms of payment offered by suppliers and not settle any accounts earlier than such extended due date, except if the Chief Financial Officer determines that there are financial incentives for Randfontein Local Municipality to do so.

5.4 Receipt of Payments

5.4.1 Receipt of money over the counter:

- (b) Every amount of payment received by a cashier or other officer responsible for the receipt of money shall be acknowledged at once by the issue of a numbered official receipt or cash ticket, and
- (c) Every receipt form, which is cancelled, will be reattached, in the correct place, in the receipt book. Where computer generated receipts are used, the original receipt must be filed for audit purposes.

5.4.2 Receipt of money by post:

- (a) When money (including postal orders and cheques) is received with the Council's mail, the Registry Clerk shall record all payment remittances as and when received, in the cheque register, in the presence of a supervisor who must confirm that all payments were properly recorded. Post-dated cheques received in the Council's mail must also be recorded in the register. The cheque register shall be regarded as the register of remittances received by post;
- (b) The cheque register together with all remittances received must be sent to a designated official in the finance section;
- (c) The designated official, on receipt of the cheque register together with the remittances, will code all remittances and submit them to the cashier for receipting;
- (d) The cashier will receipt all remittances and issue official receipts to the designated official;
- (e) The designated official will record all receipts in the cheque register and return same to Registry. The Registry Clerk must ensure that all receipts are recorded in the cheque register;
- (f) All documents relating to remittances received in the mail must be filed for audit purposes;
- (g) A separate register for post dated cheques will be maintained by the Registry Clerk and kept in the strong room; and
- (h) The Registry Clerk will ensure that all postdated cheque, which become due, are sent promptly to the designated official for receipting and recording of receipts in the postdated cheque register.

5.5 Debt

- 5.5.1 The Municipality may only incur debt in terms of Chapter 6, section 45 and 46, of Municipal Finance Management Act 2003, (Act 56 of 2003). The Municipality may incur two types of debt, namely short-term and long-term debt.

- (a) The Municipality may incur short-term debt only when necessary to bridge-
 - (i) Shortfalls within a financial year during which the debt is incurred, in expectation of specific and realistic anticipated income to be received within that financial year or
 - (ii) Capital need within a financial year, to be repaid from specific funds to be received from enforceable allocations or long-term debt commitments.
- (b) The Municipality may incur long-term debt only for the purpose of-
 - (i) Capital expenditure on property, plant or equipment to be used for the purpose of achieving the objects of local government as set out in section 152 of the Constitution, 1996;
 - (ii) Refinancing existing long-term debt subject to subsection (5) of section 46 of the Act.

6. INVESTMENTS POLICY

6.1 Cash Flow Estimates

- 6.1.1 The Chief Financial Officer has to determine whether there will be surplus funds available to determine the portion that can be invested.
- 6.1.2 The term of investment should also be investigated to ensure that surplus cash would be invested for the period it is not required.
- 6.1.3 Prior to making investments other than for short-term investments, it is essential that cash-flow estimates be compiled monthly for at least the forthcoming twelve months.
- 6.1.4 When compiling cash-flow estimates on a monthly basis, it is essential that the Chief Financial Officer is aware of all expected cash-flow and when it is to take place. The timing with regard to cash outflows should be determined as far as possible by reference to both the operational and the capital budgets.

6.2 Permitted Investments

- 6.2.1 The Randfontein Local Municipality may invest its surplus funds and sinking funds only in any of the following investment type:
 - (a) securities issued by the National Government;
 - (b) listed corporate bonds with an investment grade rating from a nationally or internationally recognized credit rating agency;

- (c) deposits with banks registered in terms of the Bank Act, 1990 (Act No. 94 of 1990);
- (d) deposits with the Public Investment Commissioners as contemplated by the Public Investment Commissioner Act, 1985 (Act No. 45 of 1984);
- (e) deposits with the Corporation for Public Deposits as contemplated by the Corporation for Public Deposits Act 1984 (Act No. 46 of 1984);
- (f) banker's acceptance certificates or negotiable certificates of deposit of banks registered in terms of the Banks Act, 1990 (Act No. 94 of 1990);
- (g) guaranteed endowment policies with the intention of establishing a sinking fund;
- (h) repurchase agreements with banks registered in terms of the Banks Act, 1990 (Act No. 94 of 1990)
- (i) municipal bonds issued by a Municipality; and
- (j) any other investment type as the Minister may identify by regulation in terms of section 168 of the Act, in consultation with the Financial Services Board.

6.3 Denominations for Investments

- 6.3.1 The Randfontein Local Municipality may make an investment only if the investment is denominated in South African Rands and is not indexed to, or affected by, fluctuations in the value of the Rand against any foreign currency;

6.4 General Investment Practice in Respect of Investments Referred to in Paragraphs 6.2.1 (c) and (f);

6.4.1 Obtaining of quotations

- (a) Quotations for call deposits greater than 7 days, fixed deposit or any other investment with a financial institution referred to in paragraphs **6.2.1 (c) and (f)** above should be requested telephonically for a period within the limitations of the anticipated term of the investment.
- (b) Quotations must be solicited from a minimum of three financial institutions referred to in paragraphs **6.2.1 (c) and (f)** above, bearing in mind the limits of the term for which it is intended to invest the funds.
- (c) All telephonic quotations must be recorded on a schedule and the accepted quotation confirmed in writing before the actual investment is made. This same procedure must be followed before any reinvestment is made with the same financial institution.
- (d) The person responsible for requesting quotations from institutions should record the name of institution, the name of the person who gave the

telephonic quotation and the relevant terms and rates and other facts such as whether the interest is payable on a monthly basis or on a maturing date. Written confirmation of the telephonic quotation accepted is essential.

- (e) Where an investment is made at an institution at lower than of other quotations, reasons must be recorded by the Chief Financial Officer and reported to Council as part of the quarterly report by the Municipal Manager on investment performance.

6.4.2 Payment of Commission Certificates

- (a) The financial institution where a fixed deposit is made must issue a certificate with regard to **each investment** made, in which it states that the financial institution has not or will not pay any commission and has not or will not grant any other benefit for obtaining such investment to any employee or councilor of the Randfontein Local Municipality, their immediate family or an agent or go between, or to any person nominated by such agent or go-between.

6.4.3 Creditworthiness

- (a) Council may obtain independent credit ratings to evaluate the creditworthiness of financial institutions referred to in paragraphs **6.2.1 (c) and (f)**, at least annually.

6.4.4 Limited Exposure to a single institution

- (a) Council may not invest more than 50% of its investments at any time with one banking institution in order to limit the risk exposure of the Randfontein Local Municipality.
- (b) Monies retained in a current banking account or placed on call for less than 33 days with the financial institution where the current banking account is held, shall not be regarded as an investment for the purpose of this paragraph.

6.4.5 Reporting requirement

- (a) The Municipal Manager must within 10 working days of the end of each month, as part of the section 71 report required by the Act, submit to the Mayor of the Randfontein Local Municipality a report in accordance with generally recognized accounting practice, describing the investment portfolio of the Municipality as at the end of the month.
- (b) The report referred to in 6.5.1 must set out at least-
 - (i) the market value of each investment as at the beginning of the reporting period;
 - (ii) any changes to the investment portfolio during the reporting period;

- (iii) the market value of each investment as at the end of the reporting period; and
- (iv) fully accrued interest and yield for the reporting period.

6.5 General Investment Practice in Respect of Long-term Investment Referred to in Paragraphs 6.2.1 (a), (d), (e) and (g)

6.5.1 Long-term investments

- (a) Long-term investments are investments that mature more than one year after the initial date the investment is made. Only the Council can approve such investments. The institution with which the investment is made must guarantee at least the capital portion of long-term investments.
- (b) Investments referred to in paragraphs **6.2.1 (a), (d) and (g)** shall be considered long-term investments for the purposes of this Policy Document and the provisions of paragraph 6.5.1(a) shall apply to such investments, regardless of the investment period.

6.6 General Investment Practice in Respect of Investments Referred to in Paragraphs 6.2.1 (i) and (j);

- (a) The Randfontein Local Municipality may utilize surplus cash of all or any part of the securities issued by itself provided that applicable contributions are made to the Loan Redemption Fund to ensure that there are sufficient monies in this Fund to repay the face value of the security on its redemption date.
- (b) Surplus funds may also be used for any investment in any Loan Fund or any Consolidated Investment Fund established in terms of applicable legislation.
- (c) Surplus monies of such Funds must be invested as set out in this Policy document.

6.7 Investment Principles and Ethics

6.7.1 Borrowing money for reinvestment

- (a) The Randfontein Local Municipality shall not borrow any money for investing purposes as this is tantamount to speculation with public funds.
- (b) Furthermore, investments should not be made where Council is utilizing an overdraft facility unless in accordance with applicable legislation.

6.7.2 Cash in the bank

Surplus money kept in a current banking account shall be kept at a minimum, taking into account the cash management plan and monthly cash-flow estimates.

6.7.3 Employees and Councilors benefiting from investments

No employee or councilor of the Randfontein Local Municipality or their immediate families or through any other person whether directly or indirectly may under any circumstances, stipulate, claim or receive any consideration of whatever nature in connection with any investment made by or on behalf of the Randfontein Local Municipality.

6.7.4 Transparency

There shall at all times be transparency and accountability in respect of every investment made and of the Municipality's investments portfolio. In this regard detail of all investments made and withdrawn must form part of the monthly financial report by the Municipal Manager/delegated official.

6.7.5 Conditional grants

- (a) All conditional grants received shall be invested in separate banking account or call account;
- (a) The banking call account shall be in the name of Randfontein Local Municipality the Municipality;
- (b) All interest shall be paid into the main banking account.
- (c) When payment of expenditure in respect of the grant is made from the main banking account of the Municipality a similar amount shall be transferred from the call account to the grants banking account or main banking account.

6.8 Control over Investments

- 6.8.1 Due regard must be taken of the prevailing interest rates environment and unnecessary risks must be avoided where possible.
- 6.8.2 Proper records should be kept of all investments made. At the very least the following information should be recorded in an Investment Register:-
 - (a) the investee institution;
 - (b) the principal investment;
 - (c) the interest rate payable;
 - (d) the maturity date and details of growth of the investment, calculated at 30 June annually, including interest capitalized.

- 6.8.3 Interest, correctly calculated, should be received timeously, together with any distributable capital
- 6.8.4 Investment withdrawal of R1 000 000.00 (one million rand) and above should be made in writing by the **Municipal Manager /Chief Financial Officer**.
- 6.8.5 Investment documents and certificates should be kept in a fire-resistant safe to which access is controlled.
- 6.8.6 The Internal Audit Department should at least audit the investments of Council every six months and report directly to Council whether the investments of Council are made, managed and controlled in line with this Policy.
- 6.8.7 Any deviations from or improvements that can be made to the Policy must likewise be reported to Council.
- 6.8.8 In the absence of a properly functioning Internal Audit Department, the Auditor General should be tasked to annually review and report to Council as set out above.

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS POLICY

- 7.1 This Policy shall be implemented once approved by Council.
- 7.2 Existing investments that do not comply with this Policy should be properly discontinued and all future investments must be made according to this Policy.